

FUGITIVE NOTES.

The demoralising effect of some time for Australia ought to be seriously considered before the system is adopted. For some occult reason, Queensland seems bent on having but one time for Australia, even as its weather prophet is determined on having but one weather system, and himself as *Eolus* seated at Brisbane with all the bags of the winds under his feet.

work. As proposed by Queensland, a meridian is to be taken, say in the centre of the continent, to rule the time of the colonies, and when it is noon there it will be noon everywhere. There is nearly three hours' difference of time between Eastern and Western Australia, so that at present 9 o'clock on one side is about 6 o'clock on the other. Splitting the difference the time will be half-past 7 for both, and people will have to fix their getting up and going to bed accordingly. A man accustomed to sleep 8-10-12

Sydney and getting up at a fixed hour, my *o'clock*, no per se present time, crosses the continent and finds that his hour of starting is in the *shades* of night, and that he has to start at a *fixed* hour, and watch under the new regime, he will go *mad* some time before anyone is up, and getting over for want of the breakfast. If he does not, he will have to keep down to an hour for rising that will make him feel guilty of an immoral waste of the best hours of the day, and develop habits of laziness. It will be all very well for young fellows that are used to a life of dissipation, but for those who are afraid, but for old fellows travelling to view the habits of their lives are part of themselves, the effects will be *deplorable*. I have seen a man who has been in the city of Sydney, to hear the sermons and see new life generally, and he finds that his bedtime, as fixed by the clock, is a *curse* to him, and that the *unpleasant* time of the night that he will get to thinking that he won't go home till morning, and when he returns to his virtuous home in the west he will be *glad* to share with him his best friends won't wish to know him.

The concerted effort made to prohibit the employment of lascars on the subsidized mail steamers is another instance of the aggressive self-interest that usually succeeds by persistence. All around the colonies deputations have been waiting on the Governments in order to press the principle on the coming Postal Conference, and a weak-kneed are politicians as a class, that for the sake of peace and order, are willing to

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The forcible exclusion of consumers, as proposed by the New York Board of Health, is one of the signs of whether we are drifting. There has been such persistent agitation of the microbes that sooner or later we were sure to hear of something of this sort, and the individual is getting accustomed to be trampled in the mire, so that the bacteria are not surprised at the suggestion. In fact, that it is quite in the order of things for somebody to raise the cry for shutting up consumptive sufferers in a lazar-house. Granted that tubercular consumption is as infectious as they tell us, that is a good reason for getting rid of them, and here, as there, are the non-organisms of tubercle got waited higher and thither in the air, and may light on the

weakened tissue of somebody's lungs and give consumption. Granted that everything of this is true, is there anyone in his sanity that could think that the public would ever tolerate a proposal for having a person in consumption sent away from his or her family and shut up within walls like a leper? If there is any one form of wasting disease and of coming death that encircles a sufferer with affection and tenderness, it is the malady of consumption. In it there is nothing repellent, but the contrary. The delicious and refinement of

beauty, sunny enhanced, the sweetness and gentleness of the disposition are made more winning, and the brightness of buoyancy and hope that beams from the eyes to the last would be an appeal that none could resist against the sentence of banishment. Such a law as this was an intrusion into the rights of the family and of the individual, against which the instincts of our common humanity would rise in revolt. Hundreds of people, who, though afflicted with this wasting disease, are borne up not only by hope, but by the thought that they are labouring successfully for others they love, would be stricken down by such a law.

It would, of course, be temerity to the last degree for anybody to question the universally accepted

dogma of the "appreciation" of gold. The reason why so many articles can now be bought for a sovereign, as compared with purchases half a century ago, is not because these things have been produced in larger numbers and with better appliances, but because the sovereign has become more valuable. That goes without saying, and anyone that would say anything to the contrary only convicts himself of ignorance. Still, there are puzzling questions that will obtrude themselves at the other end of the currency, and which will not be answered by the above-mentioned remark. Take

keep back, repay we usually use the common vulgar copper with not a bit of gold in it. See the little street merchant selling child studs. Fifty years ago they would have cost sixpence apiece. He offers you two of them for a penny. Is that because of the appreciation of copper, or what? And see that other little boy with a bundle of papers under his arm. They contain news from every quarter of the globe—some of it that happened yesterday ten thousand miles away. Half a century ago he would have asked you sixpence or a shilling.

ling for one of them, and it **was**
not have been half as good. Now
he offers you this mass of literature for one
copper. Is that because of the appreciation
of the humble babe? If not, it ought to
be, for that is the law that governs values in gold.
Or look into that shop window with its alarming
sacrifices. See the hat there marked at \$4.
Within your memory, if you are a middle-aged
man, it would have cost you 10c or 15c at the
least. Now you can have it at one-fourth the
old price—association of silver? B

cost. It has even been appreciated that gold-purchased ought to be—quite as much—as gold-produced things are cheap because of the appreciation of gold. For silver has been produced in quite as large quantities as gold, and larger for the matter of that—during the past 40 or 50 years, and ought to be “appreciated” too. Or take a look into one of the savage islands. The people have taken to growing coconuts and things, though they used to be lazy and idle. And you can buy three times more nuts for a string of cowrie than you used to. Does that prove the “appreciation” of cowrie?

But the whole thing is so puzzling that even
not know what to make of it, only one must note
that the fall in the prices of things is owing to
anything but the "appreciation" of gold.

History | RABBIT EXTIRPATION!

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TO LET.
A BALCONY HOUSE, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Special Advertisements

hake for the world, and fix the name in history. To alter the name of one of the before the occurrence of such stupendous events would not be a crime of unpardonable degree, and I am confident the theory maintained by Sir Robert Anstott.

Indeed, we may go further, and say that the names which have already received a reaming in the language of the European could still bear rechristening without detriment to either eulphony or good taste. There is a postal centre in the South of France that is doubtless invariably recorded as "Gentlemen's Hall." We have Chanticleer also, and Guy Awkes, and Day Dream. What may be the historical positions investing them with such names? They may be so injuriously designated, or may be so hard to guess, and probably of little value if we knew. But the crowing of a cock, or the unexpected finding of the crowned headgear of an unknown gentleman, appear to be of sufficient significance upon the scroll of fame. What matters

live name and glory to a hamlet designated as "Keep It," and what incidentally gave a real zest to "Money by Chance" being the result of a financially sound and a thoroughly successful and money order office, and the fact that His Majesty's mails delivered three times a week, may be a puzzle to many who are not to discover. But such illustrations are given to the reader to show that he is not to be left with a sphere of usefulness to him, and that he has the ability to make a sweeping revolution even in the nomenclature that has been settled by the dominating intelligence of the British colonists. What is the result? Well, we have the following: Creek and Cow Flat, our Snake, and Duck Flat, and Mother of Ducks, and say nothing of our Pretty Ducks, and Pipekey Creek, and Creek and gully, and the concluding remark that it was within the domain of an imaginative pioneer to invent, there is a reform in the direction of good taste and picturesqueness of

A man was brought before the Police Magistrate at Paramaribo the other day, charged with taking an interest in this lovely land of ours that has special care be directed by the authorities in the future to prevent the disappearance of the several soundly known as about 1800 years ago. It is the mongrel type of nomenclature that we so frequently import from England.

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...ent, if at all, can the abuse of alcoholic liquors be considered habitual in this colony? and if so, to what extent? The present manner worthy of a modern State? Will it be at a desire to darken the picture unfairly, must be said that among these considerations with police and temperance work, the chief element of the problem is that there is a large amount of habitual intemperance in the community. The Government Statisticians say as much in his latest volume. Speaking of the number of persons arrested in the last year for habitual drunkenness, he states that it does not vary much. For the 18 years, 1883-92, in no year were there more than 119 such persons dealt with, which was in 1887, and in no year were there more than 80. In 1892 the number at 101. Mr. COCHRAN knows too well the state of things to put forward these figures with conviction. "It would

On a consulting tour of the area, he found that there were usually 101 habitual drunkards in the community, or that such number were known to the police. Unfortunately there is ample evidence that the number are actually less than 101, and that the habitual drunkards of the colony are not so numerous as the police give evidence, though not definite enough for statistical purposes, is matter of common knowledge. All the unfortunate are not equally lawless regularly, and the amount of stimulants that would be good for them are not arrested. Few of them are generally, in the sad phrase, no one's enemies, but their own, and the police are conservative beyond the tradition of the police leave them alone. Partially overlapping is the not inconsiderable number of persons against whom prohibitions on orders have been granted by the Licensing Committee, but the petitioners the petition of relatives supported by the testimony of the local police. The

is not yet reached, for there are many who are habitual drunkards without ever having become similar to the "old" police officer, and having had their conviction sworn to before a Court. The position of the insane who owe their law reason to abuse of liquor, nearly 14 per cent. in this colony during 1892, must also be cited, for this class is excluded from the present inquiry.

Such are some of the painful features of this topic known to all who observe what is going on about them. The fact that the police have failed to deal with the same delinquents indicates that the law is inadequate; if we may assume that "not a tithe of the" habitual drunkards of the colony are ever dealt with by the police, it is not because the law is too strong. All the authorities to be done is to take these persons into custody, present them before the nearest and next Court of Petty Sessions, and if found guilty, they may

process whether the man be found intoxicated in a public place for the first or the three-hundredth time. There is a certain vagrancy Act under which a man convicted of twelve months of drunkenness within and so punished. Magistrates, however, find the law useless as a deterrent or punishment. The habitual drunkard, they say, is the despair of the community, the despair of the family. Honorary justices and stipendiary magistrates have no common understanding about this miserable product. Compensation for damages, and the commutation of fines into imprisonment, are the only penalties are imposed, but they are vain. At last any hope of benefiting the victim is abandoned, and the minimum punishment is inflicted. Again and again the wretched man succumbs to the temptation of the bottle, and after time he stands pathetic before his Judge, until the gavel is about to descend, and he begs for mercy over him, breaking the law as long

strength remains, or until the society
earn out with the insoluble problem, his
the police arrest him no more unless
the offence be flagrant. Meanwhile
those evils with which society is bot
so familiar have descended upon the
tender and his family. And in the
he does a further mischief, the

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—
ASKFIELD.

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